

APR 2 1959

U. S. Ground, Air Forces In Germany Beefed Up

By ROBERT S. ALLEN

Washington, April 2—The United States is strengthening its combat forces in Germany.

so-called security units. The latter are less heavily armed than the others.

Western foreign troops in session here announced the Kremlin-preferred Berlin crisis, U. S. combat forces in Germany are being quietly expanded.

A key factor in this announced strengthening of U. S. combat forces in Germany is a Central Intelligence Agency report on the likelihood of war over Berlin.

There is a 15 percent increase, which President Eisenhower approved on the strong recommendation of the Joint Chiefs of Staff.

In substance it's this: All-out nuclear war. No! Limited war—Maybe!

Among these combat reinforcements are:

As CIA authorities size up this critical situation, Premier Khrushchev is not ready for a nuclear conflict. Neither Soviet economy nor the military has been mobilized for such a catastrophic struggle. The Kremlin rulers need another three to five years to build up their full might.

An unpublished number of 80mm guns with nuclear shells which are being emplaced closer to Communist East Germany than at any time since these giant field pieces first arrived in Germany several years ago. These cannons have a 30-mile range, and are capable of firing both atomic and conventional shells with pinpoint accuracy.

In the meanwhile, Khrushchev is seeking to gain his ends by "diplomacy, bluff and threats of war."

These high-handed tactics could "touch off local fighting."

A secret number of F-102 and F-104 fighter planes, equipped with latest-type air-to-air missiles, these Delta Daggers and Starfighters are faster and more powerful than any now has in operation.

Discussing this analysis, Deputy CIA Director Robert Amory Jr. told a group of congressional leaders, "The Soviet hasn't got what it takes rationally to challenge us in Germany this spring. If the West is resolute and holds firm, we are convinced Russia will be the one to back down."

For economy reasons, U. S. forces in West Germany had been pared down to around 190,000, approximately 70 percent battle strength.

However, under questioning, Amory admitted, "Circumstances might force Russia to go to war, even though it is not ready to do so."

Even at this level, they composed the largest element in the Seventh Army—the main combat-ready unit of NATO. Its upwards of 400,000 troops also include 130,000 West German, 55,000 British, 30,000 French, and 7000 Canadian.

He also gave the Russians the capability of having "from two to 12 operational intercontinental ballistic missiles." That is squarely the opposite of Defense Secretary McElroy's assertion that the Soviet "has no operational ICBMs."

Red forces in East Germany total 600,000.

They include 450,000 Russian troops, in 26 infantry, tank, artillery, and anti-aircraft divisions, and 150,000 East Germans, of which about half are

McElroy stated this at a recent private meeting of the Senate Armed Services Committee.